RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1870.

Vel. XXXVI.

# Werkly Standard

W. A. SMITH & CO., PROPERTORS.

Parthasius. "Parriasius, a painter of Atheus, amongs those Olynthian captives Philip of Macedon brought home to rea, sought one very old man and, when he had arm or his house, put him to death with extreme tertere and torment, the bet ter by his example to express the pains and par sions of his Prometheus, whom he was about

Parringles stood, gaining forgetfully Upon his canvass. There Prometheus lay, Chained to the color rocks of Mount Canc The valture at his fitals, and the links
Of the lame Lemnian ice ering in his flesh.
And, as the painter's raind felt through the din
Rapt mystery, and pluched the shadows wild
Forth with its reaching fancy, and with form
And color clad them, his fine, carnest eye
Flished with a reaching fancy, and with Finshed with a passionate fire, and the quick curl Of his thin nostril, and his quivering lip. Were like the winged god's breathing from his

"Being me the captive now!
My hands feel skillel, are the shadows lift
From my waked spirit ai-ily and swift;
And I could paint the bow
Upon the bended heavens—around me play
Colors of such divinity to day.

Ha! bind him on his back! ok I as Promethous in my picture here-nek-or the faints!—stand with the co Now-bend him to the rack! Press down the poisoned links into his fleels! And tear agape that beging wound alresh!

So—let him writhe! How long
Will he live thus? Quick, my good pencil, now
What a fine agony works upon his brow!
Ha! gray-haired, and so strong!
How fearfully he stilles that short moan!
Gods! if I could but paint a dying groun! 'Pity' thee! So i do!

rily thee: 80 1 do! pity the dumb yietim at the altar!— but does the robed priest for his pity falter? I'd rack thee though I knew thousand lives were perishing in thine— Vhat were ten thousand to a lame like mine? Ah! there's a deathless name !-A spirit that the smothering vault shall spurn.

And, like a steadiest planet, mount and burn—

And though its crown of flame.

Consumed my brain to ashes as it won me By all the flery stars! I plack it on me! Ay—though it bid me rifle heart's last fount for its insatiate thirst— ough every life strung nerve be maddened

Though it should bid me stille All-I would do it all-

Sooner than die, like a dull worm to rot Thrust foully in the earth to be forgot. Oh heavens—but I appall Your heart, old man!—forgive—ha! on you Let him not faint!-rack him till he revives

Vain-vain-give o'er. His eye Glazes apace. He does not feel you now-Stand back! I'll paint the death-dew Gods! It he do not die But for one moment—one—till I celipse Conception with the scorn of those calm lips!

Shivering! Hark! he mutters Shivering! Hark! no mutters
Brokenly now-that was a difficult breath—
Another? Wilt thou never come, oh, Death!
Look! how his temple flutters!
Is his heart still? Afa! lift up his head!
He shudders—gasps—Jove help him—so—he

flow like a mountain devil in the heart Rules the unreined ambition! Let it once But play the monarch, and its haughty brow Glows with a beauty that bewilders thought, and unthrones peace for ever. Putting The very pomp of Lucifer, it turns
The heart to ashes, and with not a spring
Left in the desert for the spirit's lip,
We look upon our splendor and forget
The thirst of which we perish!

### The Great Utah Mystery-The Discovery of the Outlet of Great Salt Lake.

To-day we give the facts as we have ther relative to the discovery of a subterranean outlet to Great Salt Lake. This inland sea, the briniest of all the waters of the world and which former investigations pronounced as being kept at its level by the action of the mountains. The lotty hills and all the lovely islands have for countless ages found a mirror for their grand majesty in the bo-som of our lake, and its burnished face has been kept bright with the crystal supplies of a thousand streams from out the roaring canyons, clefts and snowy reservoirs of the Rocky chain. The eye of science has scanned with care the agencies which, it was supposed, held the aqueous wonder in its place continents saw to escapement for the "Hang-ing Sea" save through the arial pathways of the sun. Many years ago the bureau of topography sought to explain the permanent equilibrium of Great Salt Lake, whose thirst absorbs a greater supply of fresh water than Michigan or Eric, but still the reduction was the same. Every trial said its shores were sayed from flood by the evaporating power. This is no longer a theory,

and never was correct. One night last week the schooner Pioneer, Capt. Hannah, on her voyage from Coriane to Stockton, when at a point in the lake between Fremont and Kimball Islands, nearly opposite this city, came suddenly in contact with something which the Captain thought more solid than water, believing his vessel to have stranded upon rocks. Instead of this, however, the men on the Pioneer discovered that she was in the whirl of a maelstrom, for the vessel immediately re volved in a circular current; and the motion was so rapid in the revolutions made that the men could scarce stand at their duties Capt. Hannah being an old sailor, and understanding the danger he was in, at once added sail, and a brisk wind blowing at the time, the craft was, after about half an hour's detention, borne beyond the vortex of the eddy. He informs Gen. Connor, the owner of the schooner, and from whom we get these interesting facts, that while in the trough of the ugly hole the deck was fur lower than the water outside the whirlpool and that he owes the safety of the vesse and men to the stiff breeze which fortu nately sprung up at the time. The noise of the waters as they descended denoted that some mighty airless cavity below gave strength to the suction, and the surging, frothy foam above was like the boiling of a mammoth cauldron. That this is the safety valve of Great Salt Lake there seems to be no doubt and we can reasonably assume that similar openings are numerous on the bottom. The steamer Kate Connor will be ready in two or three days to go on the lake, when the general, accompanied by a party of gentle-men from this city, will go and examine the

The men of the college and university will again be called to make a scientific sur vey of this great discovery, and geologists and chemists will, in the waters of the Utah Mediterranean, find many valuable lessons to impart to student and graduate. How marvellous are nature's works around us!-Utah Reporter, 10th.

The wedding of Mr. Wendell Phillips, many years ago, had about it a touch of romance. The lady who is now his wife was an abolitionist and an invalid.-Having a fortune in her own right, she thought of devoting it to emancipation; but knowing how money left in that way is likely to be wasted, she deemed it best to transfer it to individual in whom she had entire faith. She had been for sometime a sincere admirer of the distinguished orator, and had reason to holieve that he had an affection for her. Thinking her end was drawing nigh, she sent for Mr. Phillips, and after unfolding her plan, told him the best thing to do under the circumstances was for them to be married; that he would then have a right to her property, and could devote it to the cause they both so earnestly loved. He was much touched by her can-dor and generosity, and in a few days they were married. That was twenty years ago. and Mrs. Phillips, though very delicate, is still living, and bids fair to live for many years to come. The pair are devotedly at-tached to each other; and what seems to have been merely a business affair has produced all the happiness of the most fro-He was wealthy before his union, and since then his own and his wife's means have been liberally expended in the cause of humanity and freedom. Apart from his remarkable genius, Mr. Phillips is a man of irreproachable habits, living and acting up to an ideal standard as nearly perhaps, as is possible

for men.

A Novel Revenge-Forbidding the Bans in a very Practical Manner-A Wedding Party Bombarded.

A young man, Louis Jaques, was yesterday tried in the Police Court on a charge of disturbance; and as the case was rather pe-culiar we give a brief account of it, withbolding the names of the assaulted parties Some time ago a young gentlemes of this aty saw and fell desperately in love with a roung lady, also a resident here. The roung man, believing in the truth of the old groverb, that 'faint heart ne'er won fair made determined and desperate love to the fair one, and was at last overloved at receiving from her a confession that the adoration was mutual. Arrangements were promptly made to have the marriage bell tolled, and after the fair one had been allowed ample time to prepare the inevitable orange wreath, and fill the necessary Saratogas with her outfit, the happy youth don-ned his spike-taile l coat and white kids. and, accompanied by the friends and rela-tives of both bride and groom, proceeded to the church with his blushing bride. Op-position, however, met them at the door in he person of Jaques, who had armed himself with a number of stones from the macadamized street, and with a quantity of the same "articles of war" in reserve, cor menced a savage attack upon the party and the house. The guests were astounded, the bridegroom enraged, and the bride's nerves received a shock from which she did not oon recover. After continuing the assaul for a few minutes, the attacking party endeav-ored to "retreat in good order," but was arested and locked up on a charge of distur bance. Yesterday, when the case came up for trial, Judge Schoener was, on hearing the evidence impressed with the belief that amusement of the kind ir dulged in was worth twenty five dollars to any man, and

A Balloon Duel.

in consequence requested the defendant to

contribute that amount towards the support

of the city government. No reason was given in court for the attack, but it appears

probable that it was instigated by

green-eyed monster."

Perhaps the most remarkable duel ever fought took place in 1808. It was peculi-arly French in its tone, and could hardly have occurred under any other than a French state of society. M. de Grandpre and M. le Pique had a quarrel, arising out of jeal-ousy concerning a lady engaged at the Imperial Opera, one Mademoiselle Tirevit, They agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims; and, in order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceed ing, they postponed the duel for a month the lady agreeing to bestow her smiles on the survivor of the two, if the other was killed; or at all events, this was inferred by the two men, if not actually expressed The duelist were to fight in the air. Two balloons were constructed, precisely alike. On the day denoted, De Grandpre and his second entered the car of one balloon, Le Pique and his second that of the other; was in the garden of the Tuilleries, amid an immense concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at each other's balloons, in order to bring them down by the escape of gas; and as pistols might hardly have served for this purpose, each aronaut took a blunderbuss in h At a given signal the rope that retained the cars were cut, and the balloons ascended. wind was moderate, and kept the ba eighty yards apart. When about half a mile above the surface of the earth, a preconcerted signal for firing was given. M. le Pique fired but missed. M. de Grandpre fired and sent a ball through Le Pique's balloon. The balloon collapsed, the car descended with frightful rapidity, and Le Pique and his second were dashed to pieces. De Grandpre continued his ascent triumpl antly, and terminated his grial voyage su cessfully at a distance of seven league

A Horrible Atrocity in New Jersey-A Woman Beaten to Insensibility and thrown on a Stove by her Husband.

A man named Donohoe, keeper of a low groggery on River street, Newark, has again outraged the feelings of humanity by so brutally and feloniously beating his wife that her life is imperriled. Only a short time since he was sentenced to the State Prison for a year for his ruffianism, but through the pleadings of the present victim of his fiendishness his sentence was commuted to a fine.

The first intimation of yesterday's deadly assault was the running of Mrs. Donohoe into a neighbor's recking with blood and pursued by her husband, who, as she sunk exhausted on a chair, felled her to the ground with a blow from him. Owing to Donohoe's reputation for ferocity, the neighbors were afraid to interfere, and remained silent but horrifled spectators of his atrocities. While she remained motionless on the floor he par-tially disrobed her, and taking her in his arms threw her on the stove, whereby her forehead was severely cut by striking against a kettle, the hot water in the latter also scalding her person. Finding her still alive be threw her down a flight of stairs, and as she lay in a lifeless condition, he told the shuddering bystanders if they would carry her home he would withhold any further brutality; but no sooner had she been de-posited on the floor of their hovel than Donohoe impressed the heel of his rough shoe on her face with such stamping force that the blood oozed from her ears, nose and mouth. Donohoe then shut the door and remained inside with his victim, and as all the witnesses of the deed of blood were afraid to prefer a charge against him, the police refrained from making any attempt to arrest him. It is the opinion of those who beheld the shocking outrages that the unfortunate woman cannot survive.

The Republicans of the 4th Congr District have nominated J. H. Harris, Esq., us a candidate to represent that District in the U. S. House of Representatives. That he has been so nominated is evidence of possessing the qualifications for a membership to Congress. But in his case we have something more. He has been a prominent, active politician since the close of the war. It is admitted that he is intelligent, wellinformed, indeed, possesses talents of a very superior order, and, as a public debater, but but few equals. Indeed, he will be pleased to meet his Democratic opponents in debate during the canvass, and we are sure that whatever have been their reputation for ability or success as canvassers, the Republicans will readily abide the result of the superiority, to whomsoever benefit it may

It is a deserved compliment to his race, therefore, which has been properly rendered by the Republicans of that District, white and colored. Every true and thorough Republican will, therefore, come forward promptly and battle manfully for Mr. Harris' election. In view of the correctness and sacredness of our principles, and the evil tendencies and bad consequences of those of our political enemies, the duty of no Republican will have been performed who allows any vote to be lost to James H. Harris, which he can control or influence Mr. Il's position and influence entitles him to the united support of every lover of law. order, peace and good government, and we

hope he will receive them.

Of Mr. Hawkins, the other candidate for Congress in that District, we know less. But knowing that the Republicans of the District had entrusted him with the banner in this campaign, would be sufficient evi-dence to us that he deserved and should receive the vote of every friend of the cause It makes no kind of difference who the nominees of the Democratic or Conservative party may be. No former position, merely f any man, entitles him to support now PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN, should be the battle ery. The former position of certain men may have been very good, while their present position in support of a party, and principles so bad as is the present anti Republican organization, is the very best cause for

In a case in Germany, where a little girl died from injuries received by her clothes catching fire while locked up in a r-om by herself, the mother was sentenced to three months' imprisonment from manslaughte through carelessness.

A Voice from the Great West. We publish below an article clipped from the Chicago Republican. This widely circu-lated journal speaks for the great West; and its condemnations of Kukluxism are The Louisville Journal of Thursday says:

hearty and soul refreshing. The Republica "Despite the assurances of the Democratic press throughout the country that things are all lovely in the South, and that the Kuklux organization exists only in the imagination of Radical editors, the facts are ever day making stronger the proof that th people of certain portions of the South were never in greater danger of assassination than now. In North Carolina the Kuklux organization is so strong as successfully to defy the power of the law. They are the State are completely in their hands They are using their power in incendiarism. olibery and assassination; and no existing egal power in the State is sufficient to reach them. If arrested on suspicion they can orruptly establish an alibi, and if not, the ary is either composed of Kuklux, or dare not bring in a verdict of guilty. The Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard, day after day, gives much of its space to de ailing the horrible outrages that the lawless robbers have committed against peaceable citizens, for no other reason than that they were obnoxious because of their supposed friendliness to law and order, Gov. Holden has been obliged to call out the militia of the State for the suppression of the Kuklux and other murderous organiza-

tions. In South-Carolina the condition is not more promising for the peace and pros-perity of the State. As usual, the vengeance of the midnight murderers falls most heavily upon the unfortunate blacks and their friends, and the barbarities practiced upon them are in all respects equal to those practiced upon our border settlers by the openly avow their belief in the universa assassination of those whom they stigma tize as "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags." They are unceasing in their efforts to mis represent the negroes, to degrade them, to crowd them out of employment with a view of importing white labor to take their places. The Kuklux favor driving the people to the Mississippi bottoms. Their mandate is, practically, "either die or get to the Mississippi bottoms. That is the only place for you." Their purpose appears to be the annihilation of the colored race, or the ren-dering of them powerless by persecution. The Kuklux Klan is made up of those who are Democrats in principle, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, and who are preparing to vote it in the future Yet there are certain Democratic journal that are trying to secure the colored voters by pretended regard for their welfare. These irnals ought, for their own political inter st, to denounce the Kuklux outrages, which nless suppressed, will most assuredly destroy the very best chances of their securing the colored people for the Democratic party. Their project of attempting to secure the colored vote is, at the best, the desperate came of a ruined party, and is the height of ally in the North, while their Kuklux friends in the South are committing outrages upon them, that find parallel only in an Indian massacre. One thing is certain, The Kuklux must be put down, even though United States troops should be required for the purpose. Five years of peace policy have failed to convert the Kuklux to a love of law and order. The asperities of the rebellion have not died out. They seem to be forth as blood-red as in the hottest period of war. Are our citizens in the South to be

What the Democrats Want. Andrew J. Stedman has commenced the

protected from these murderous bands, or are they to be their victims until the advent

publication of a Democratic paper at Dan-bury, Stokes County, called the Old Constitution. In his salutatory he says, "The firs and chief object to be accomplished, and the prime purposes of this paper, is to abolish the present infamous constitution of North Carolina, and to re-establish in the stead athers." - N. C. Standard.

"The good old constitution of our fathers, in North Carolina, whose restoration is so carnestly coveted by the Democracy of that State, embodied, among others, the follow ing "good old" Democratic principles: Branding the flesh with red hot iron We do not suppose the entire Democratic party is in favor of going back to this "good custom; but those who are, will not b

rebuked by their fellow partisans. II. Cropping the ears of petty delinquents, was a permitted punishment under the "good old" Constitution. This is a species of cruelty which even Democrats should discoun

tenance.

III. Whipping Posts and Pillories for the poor who found themselves unable to pay such trifling fines as were imposed upon them for trifling offences, was the "good old" custom. This is a pleasant illustration of Democratic sympathy for the rich, who are never subjected to the Whipping Post or Pillory, because they always have the pe cuniary means to escape the degradation.

IV. Imprisonment for debt was another of
the "good old" customs sanctioned by the "good old" Constitution whose restoration i the primary issue with the Democracy of North Carolina. What do the Democracy

this way think of it? V. The "good old" Constitution of North Carolino also withheld the right of suffrage from the colored man. This prohibition would be renewed by restoring the discarded instrument. And this is the real reason for this agitation. The Democracy, not of North Carolina merely, but of the whole country will fight for a restoration of this prohibi

On the whole, we congratulate the Deme cracy everywhere upon the proof which this man Stedman gives,—that Democracy still lives, in all its beauty, vigor and vitality, in at least one State in the Union. And this little leaven may, in due time, leaven the whole lump. Long live Progress !-Albany N. Y, Ece. Journal

It is gratifying to see some of our best and ablest men as candidates for the legislature in various parts of the State. This is peculiarly the case in the Wake Senatorial District. Judge Olds, by his splendid legal and literary attainments will be placed at once among the leading members of the body, for which he has been designated by the Republicans of Wake. He will, o course, be elected. His high moral and so cial position, his unswerving devotion to the principles of the Republican party will render him a most efficient representative of the people in the body to which he will be assigned, and they will have an assurance that in him they will have an able and

The promptness and efficiency with which the has discharged the various duties devolving upon him as Attorney General, atest his ability and usefulness as a public servant. We take this occasion to say of Mr.

B. Hawkins of Franklin, who has also been selected to represent, in part, the same Dis trict that no truer or more reliable Senato will be returned to that body. By his in elligence, attention to duties, and especially to business of his constituents entrusted to im, he will deserve the confidence reposed is him by an enlightened constituency. Salem Advocate.

MOTHER,-Lamartine tells a story that exquisitely illustrates a mother's love spring freshet, a river wildly washed its ores, and tent away a bough wherein a bird had built a cottage for a summer ho Down the white and whirling stream drifted he green branch, its wicker cup of unfledged song, and fluttering beside it, as it went, the mother bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she went, her cries of agony and river, on she went, her cries of agony and fear piercing the pauses in the storm. How like the love of the old-fashioned mother, who followed the dove she had plucked from her heart all over the world. Swept away by passion that child might be, it mattered not; though he was bearing away with him the fragrance of the shattered roof tree, yet that mother was with him, a Ruth through all his life, and a Rachel at

his death." The best capital to begin life on is a capital wife.

Myscellaneous.

The pace that kills-Running through a Wild cats are killing many sheep in the

tate of Maine. An insane gentleman in Chicago went out cunning the other day, his game being street

ir horses, and was arrested An Indian near Fort Scott, Kansas, recent ly traded two mules for a set of false teeth and proudly wore them, necklace fashion.

not the very largest ever caught, is on exhi-bition in the London Museum. It seems too bad that after all Theodor Tilton has done for her sex that Red Cloud's squaw wants his scalp for a door mat.

A fifteen foot shark, one of the largest, it

The new Mayor of Washington, D. C., M G. Emery, states, in his inaugural address, elected in opposition to the regular Repul

Some people are never contented. Afte having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further

Mrs. Sarah Larcam, a Carroll county Ind

idow, captured two burglars in her house the other night, by charging on them unex pectedly with a loaded musket. It is rumored that Mr. A. T. Stewart has offered the use of his Fifth avenue palace to the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, during

rear. How to rid itself of the grasshoppe plague is Utah's engrossing question. All the available force is fighting the insects and all kinds of receipts are advocated

his contemplated visit to our country nex

Driving a flock of sheep hurriedly over a field of grasshoppers is said to depress the "critters" as much as anything. Pleasant Goode, the negro servant of Gen Maxey Gregg, and sexton of an Episcopa shurch at Columbia, S. C., died a few days igo, and at his funeral some of the mos

rominent white citizens acted as his pall-It is estimated that one-fifth of the mea supply of Paris is veal. At the commence ment of the present century the price of yeal was half a franc per pound. It is now three

### mes as much or one and a half france

Hon, I. G. Lash. It is due to this gentleman to state that e did not desire to be a candidate for Congress at this time. We have long since nown, and have more recently been in ormed, that he had no desire to become candidate for the position he now so hono-rably and efficiently fills. Indeed he only ame a candidate before, in compliance with that peculiar combination of circum tances which caused such an unanimo and pressing call upon him that placed his in the present Congress. He greatly prefer-red, then as now, to be permitted to retire to private life, where he could attend to his varied busines avocations. In going to Concress at all, it is a great and a noble sacrifice to principle on his part, losing thereby as he was, far more, by inattention to busi-

ess, than all his salary.

No man in the district, we are assured endorses more heartily the nomination which has been made, than Mr. L., and none will give to that nomination a freer and a more ready support. This, alone, demonstrates his patriotic devotion to principle.

In Mr. Lash, the people have had a true an able, and devoted representative, with whom, we can justly say, they are "well pleased." And when his term shall have expired he can certainly tetire with their blessing of "well done, good and faithful servant." - Salem Advocate.

Hamilton (Ont.) Times, of June 11th, says "Thomas Rholl, of the township of Ash hodel, county of Petersborough, was, with his horse, killed by lightning a few days ago. At the coroner's inquest papers were found in his possession, one of which was a subscription list for the benefit of the Fenians, and which amounted to \$400. An official of the township headed the list with \$40! The circumstance has created great excitement in the neighborhood of the occrrrence. Further developments will ac who subscribed money to aid the Fenians are, of course, as guilty in the eyes of the law as though they were taken while engaged n active hostilities with the Fenian ders. They are, in fact, guilty of treason or treason-felony, and are liable to suffer leath, on the charge being proved against

In no State, probably, is the situation f affairs so bad as in North-Carolina. Vio ence and terror are holding there high car months is a terrible one. Within that time no less than five hundred citizens have been whipped and scourged by desperate ma-rauders. Not less than twenty women have been violated, and at least ten men mutila ted in the most shocking manner. In the presence of these outrages grand juries have been for the most part powerless, or if it rare cases they have found indictments, the indictments have been seldom followed by convictions. The Solicitors and Judge have been as powerless as the juries. In imidation has gone hand in hand with vio verawed. Governor Holden is the only on invested with power who appears to have retained his courage, and refused to become weak of resolution or lacking in pluck.-

The Chicago Republican says: Colonel John Brownlow, son of Senator Brownlow, writes from Washington to a friend in this city, under date of the 19th inst., as follows "Father is steadily improving. Ever since his trip to New York he has been getting better. With improved health be is recovering his old buoyant spirits, and he is hope ful that no rebel will occupy his seat until after the 4th of March, 1875. Ex-Surgeor New York, gave a most favorable opinion of his case; said complete restoration to health was possible, and very great relief bsolutely certain."

THE Two ANGELS,-A traveler, who spen some time in Turkey, relates a beautiful par-able which was told him by a dervish, and it seems even more beautiful than Sterne's celebrated figure of the accusing spirit and recording angel : "Every man," says the devish, "has two angels, one on his right shoul der and one on his left. When he does any thing good, the angel on the right shoulde well done is done forever. When he does evil, the angel on the left side writes it down, and he waits till midnight. If before that Gracious Allah! I have sinned; forgive me the angel rubs out the record; but if not, at midnight he seals it, and the beloved angel on the right shoulder weeps."

THE FOLLOWING notice has been sent to all bankers and brokers on this continent UNITED STATES NOTES, SERIES OF 1869. Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each trom No. H 3,530,001\* to No. H \*3,532,000\* both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury. No \$10 notes, of a number higher than H 3,236,000\* have been issued. Please look out for the stolen Notes. A iberal reward will be paid to any person

through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen Notes, (if suspicions attach to them) and in any case of presentation notify. F. E. SPINNER.

A few days since, a woman residing this city returned, after an absence of four months, to find that her husband had obtained a divorce and had married another woman. On inquiring the cause set up in court, she found that it was on account of as never so pretty as when exprotanity. From the way she swore ven he had married and the lawyer that had obtained the divorce, the plea was well grounded. Whether it was sufficient cause for divorce is an open question .- Terra

Haute Ind., Express.

An Essay on Sunstrokes. other illusion of youth has vanished We are now told by "an eminent physician" that cases of sunstroke may occur in the

shade as well as in the sun. Here is what the physician in question says in the Hearth

"One of the sacred promises to those who are to inherit the better life is: 'That the are to inherit the better file is: 'That the sun shall not light upon them, nor any heat.' To the inhabitants of the 'dry and thirsty land,' it is remarked by an author on sunstroke, this promise was full of meaning. This disease, or rather accident, has undoubtedly been recognized in some form from the earliest periods of history. The suffering of armies in tropical climates is frequently due to the effects of heat. Laborous exposed to the steady action of the before exposed to the steady action of the sun's rays in summer, and so situated or clothed as to interrupt free perspiration, or by their habits raising the temperature of the blood, are liable to sunstrokes. It fol-lows that so-called sunstrokes may occur without exposure the sun good such is the without exposure to the sun, and such is the case quite frequently. All the conditions may be present in the shade, and even when

the person is in a state of rest.

"Though not strictly correct, sunstroke may, for practical purposes, be defined to be an affection of the nervous system, due to overheated blood. The term overheated nust be taken in a relative and not a liter sense; for if the nervous system is in good condition, and the functions of the body otherwise well performed, the temperatuof the blood may be increased, without de gerous or even injurious results. But if the individual is greatly fatigued, or poorly nourished or weakened by disease, so that the nervous system is depressed or enfeebled the effect of the sudden elevation of the rolume of the blood may prove most disa trous. This result is produced not by over stimulation, but by actual depression, fo this is the recognized effect of overheate blood upon the nervous centres. Whatever other and more subtle causes may be opera ting upon the individual, this one will be most apparent, and, if avoided, will save

most apparent, and, it avoided, will save the exposed person from an attack.

"By far the larger number of victims of sunstroke are the intemperate; they are pre-disposed, by an induced depression of the nervous system, to poor nutrition, and by super-heated blood from the use of stimu-lants. They atten foll dead in summer from ints. They often fall dead in summer fro the effects of heat, even while sitting quietly in the shade. Among laborers and soldier the intemperate are the subjects of sunstroke The aged and infirm are liable to be pro trated by the heat during the rise of ten perature of the blood, excited by the heat of external air. Feeble children, also, often sink from pure exhaustion, due to the de

"The premonitory symptoms are heat, dizziness, great thirst, suffusion of the eyes, followed by fainting or insensibility, like an

attacked of apoplexy.

"As sunstroke depends upon several conditions of varying intensity, so its attacks." may be slight or great, according to these conditions. In some cases it is but a transient fainting, or perhaps only a feeling of slight decression, lasting for several days, while in the severer forms death follow quickly, as though there had been a verita-ble coup de soleil, or stroke of the sun. "In the management of this disease pre-

cention is eminently important. It is an affection which can always be prevented by proper precautions, and the preventive meascan be practiced by every one. one prime object must be to keep cool, and, above all, to keep the head, the seat of the great nervous centres, cool. It will not do to cool the extremeties simply, for thus the blood is driven upon the brain and lungs and fatal misch of may thus be created. The whole body should be kept in as nearly the normal temperature as possible. This may be done by dressing in light and loose clothing, which allow the cooling process of perspiration to go on unchecked. The Chinese fan their shaven heads, and so, if we create a current of air around us, we reduce temperature. We should avoid all stimulaand for the same reason very active exercise becomes dangerous. The feeble and exhausted should be placed in airy rooms, and be gently fanned. The laborer should rest during the heat of the day, drink cooling fluids, and when at work frequently bathe the head, neck and hands in cool water. " When the attack comes on, the suffer

ter should be applied, and over his bare head, neck and chest, cold water should be dash-ed. This is all that can be done without nedical advice."

Fatal Accident-A Man Torn to Pieces A horrible accident occurred at the Laxony Mills, St. Louis, on Tuesday. There dinner time, and the machinery was running light, as there was not much doing at the mill. Mr. Goesel, the regular engineer, was in the building on the other side of the street, belonging to the same proprietors, and Henry Detrich, the assistant engineer, was in charge, and was considered an experienced and careful man. About the tin mentioned he was engaged in carrying out cinders and during his absence on one of his trips the belt controlling the "governor" either broke or slipped off. There was a heavy pressure of steam in the boiler, about 115 to 120 pounds, and the full force was mmediately transferred to the cylinder.

In a moment the increased speed of machinery apprised Detrich of what had occurred, and he hurried back towards the engine. A little delay of some kind seems to have occurred, and by the time he reached the engine the fly-wheel had gathered a terrific speed, and must have been revolving somewhere about a thousand times in a minute, the whirling rush of the great body of iron and other machinery shook the building. Detrich, it is evident, understood in a moment what had occurred, and ran towards the small wheel controlling the adnission of steam to the cylinder, for the purpose of shutting off the steam. In his baste and not thinking of the danger, he went directly in front of the fly-wheel, and while

quite close the accident occurred. The immense wheel had acquired a ve-locity that overcame the coherency and terrible sound, it flew into a thousand pieces. The force exerted by the fragments was something surprising. One large piece of the rim, weighing thousands of pounds, rushed like a ball from a cannon through the floors of the second and third stories in a curving line, tearing the wooden joists and other timber like paper, and stri-king the front wall of the building about the middle of the third story. This was a brick wall of unusual thickness, but the iron fragments passed clean through it, leaving an unsightly gap, and fell thundering on the South side of the street. Some smaller pieces or iron also passed through the upper doors of the building, and their effects were manifested even up to the roof.

In the direction given by the revolving motion at the time of the bursting, some of

the arms of the wheel struck the brick floor in front, one piece buried itself out of sight like a wedge driven in by one hand of Thor, and another stood with one end sticking out as solid as if the masonry had been to the transport if The look around it. built around it. To look upward from the place where the fly-wheel had been, enabled one to realize the awful force exerted. All the floors above were shivered along the course taken by the tragments, and the light of day streamed in through the jagged rent in the walls. Dietrich was instantly killed, and two other men wounded.

### Women and Laughter.

Alexander Dumas, the younger, declared that women do not like comedy. It seems that women hate to laugh. No woman wishes to laugh in public. A laugh depoet zes her and contorts her visage. There i a frankness in a hearty laugh which jars with her diplomatic genius. A woman The tear is what she triumphs ir. A humid eye is always interesting, whereas an open mouth never is. It is simply an abomina-tion People who think that a pretty girl laugh together are thus corrected. The expression of mirth does not reveal pearly teeth—it "contorts visage." Shakspeare, who loved to depict lively girls, and gives a succession of smiles to Rosalind, Viola, Celia, Beatrice, was clearly wrong; Marians is the true model. The true was in he laugh together are thus corrected. The exis the true model. The true

who howls, the true wooer she who weeps-not occasionally but everlasting. "A humid eye is always interesting."

Is this the wild idealism of a young ma

who regards wemen as the denizens of another sphere? No, it is the deliberate another sphere? No, it is the deliberate dictum of a middle-aged man, who should have found out by this time that the other sex are not all etheral, not all sentiment, but have certain practical duties in life with which a perpetually humid eye would be apt to interfere. Tears over the breakfast table to interfere. Tears over the breakfast table would seem depressing to the English mind. Any hysterical fit when the dressmaker sends in her bill, or when the green greer calls for orders, would be apt to discompose the Briton. But the Frenchman loves it. "The ear is what she triumpl's in. "For twentry actresses," adds Dumas, "who can draw tears, there is hardly one who can

male organization. A comical woman does not really belong to her sex, and other wonen dislike her. nen dislike her. Nevertheless, glory to the aughter-loving female who is not so much bearded man incognite as an excellent companionable garcon. We take it that the reason an actress' laugh is rarely communitable is that an actress seldom longhs natu ally. You hear an irrepressible laugh on the stage; it is generally a forced, hollow, noisy, cacchination. If actresses wept as unnaturally their tears would be equally unympashetic. As a rule the best actroses nanage sorrow better than mirth, and thus onvey the tender emotions more readily to

excite to laughter. The laughter of an ac tress is seldom communicable, because it is

surface thing. It is at war with the fe-

I Love You. A tired woman husbed to sleep her babe. Seauty once made her face radiant, per-taps, but all that beauty is gone now. The blue eye is dim and faded—the pale brow s covered with lines of care. Perhaps with hat far off look of bers she sees little graves, green with many summers. Her home is very humble—all day she has toiled, and e fainting spirit almost surrenders owncast eyes trembling with tigue the d tears—she is so weary—and every nerve tingles when these boys come hungry from school, some with a tale of sorrow that

And after that they were hushed with cisses or chidings. It is time to set supper for seven hungry mouths, and the accus omed never-ending of putting away and cleaning up, till the worn out creature won-ders with a sigh if there really will come a rest for her—an eternal rest.
At last she can vest her with weary limbs

a the corner rocking chair. The whose eyes close fitfully to low lullaby, lies in her father's lap. He is a plain man, that good father, with an honest face and a great heart, that would take in all the care nd sorrow of the household. The babe sleeps. With rude gentleness he lays it on its mothers's bosom, and as the ruddy fire-light plays over the care-worn fea-

tures, he looks upon her with eyes suddenly grow lustrous and beautiful. He lifts his great hand softly till it rests on her should "I love you dear Mary!" How the poor heart leaps into love, light and rest. How vanish the cares that trod upon her weary soul! She no more remem-

bers the toilsome watching. She reflects not now that the pretty babe with flushing cheeks against her breast has worn her pa-tience threadbare with constant tears and unrest. She forgets that the fire would smoke, the broth burn, and the children tease her, that the clothes line broke, and that every limb of her frame ached with What were those in comparison with the steadfast love that has burned for eighteen

years, in the sunlight of happiness, through the clouds of despair, when beauty made her winning, and when her charms of loveliness had gone and the freshness of youth had departed forever? What cared she for anght outside her home? Though she had many sorrows, such words thrilled her whole being. "I love you Mary !"

"What I Know About Farming"-After Greely. "Turnips should never be pulled; injures them. It is better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree.

"The guano is a fine bird, but great care s necessary in rearing it. It should not be mported earlier than June or later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place, where it can hatch out its young.
"It is evident that we are to have a back ward season for grain. Therefore it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his cornstalks and planting cakes in July in-

stead of August.
"Concerning the pumpkin—This berry a favorite with the natives of the interior of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for the making of fruit cake, and wh likewise give it the preference over the rasp berry for feeding cows, as being more filling and as full satisfying. The pumpkin is the most esculent of the orange family that will thrive in the North, except the gourd and one or two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out vegue, for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin, as a shade tree, is a failure. "Now, as the warm weather approaches

and the ganders begin to spawn" and so on A correspondent of the Chicago Rehubli can gives some interesting figures touching the success of leading newspaper men in New York. He tells us that James Gorden ennett, who began the Herald with \$200 or \$300 borrowed money, in an Ana street cellar, writing on a board, is now worth over \$5,000,000; that Manton Marble, who, ten years ago, was a task writer on the Evening Post, at \$25 a week, is at present sole owner of the World, value at \$500,000, and has an income of some \$75,-000 a year; that Henry J. Raymond, at the time of his death was worth \$300,000, and made every cent of it out of the Times ; that Horace Greeley, with all his carelessness of money, could be sold out for \$150,000, though he made his entry into the metropolis a poor printer's boy, with all his for-tune in a small bundle of clothes swung on a stick; and that James and Erastus Brook have estates valued at more than \$150,000 cach, all made from their earnings as ownof William Cullen Bryant, of the Exercise, is estimated at from \$600,000 to \$700,000, and the income of Henry C. Bowen, is

put down at from \$900,000 to \$100,000 The End of the St. Thomas Affair.

It has been already mentioned that the King of Denmark has issued a proclamation to his beloved and faithful subjects in the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns', rela-ting to the abandoument of the annexation

treaty made with this country. It is a little awkward for a ruler who had bargained to sell out his subjects, under no matter what influences, to acknowledge at last that be was not able to get rid of them; but at the ame time it must be admitted that Chrisian IX comes out of this transaction in nanner more dignified than the Senate of he United States. The illusions to "the repeated and urgent requests of the North American government," and to the initiative for the treaty which "exclusively proceeded from the United States them-selves," touch a weak point in the policy which the Senate has chosen to adopt, and reveal the consciousness of the proud little Scandinavian Kingdom that it has been to some extent trifled with. The convention of 1867 is a document of which we have now heard the last. We agree with the New York Tiemes that, for the sake of our national honor, it is to be hoped that the precedent it embodies will in future be avoided, and we may add that its result ought to admon-ish circumspection and prudence in the St. Domingo and other contemplated acquisitions of foreign territory .- Sun.

The steamer Van Zandt arrived at Alton, III., on the 10th instant, having in tow the largest raft ever afloat upon the Mississippi. The raft contained 2,000,000 feet of lumber, and covered an area of three and one-half

From Death to Life-A Man IWashed Overboard-Sixteen Hours Floating on a Joist-Final Safety.

In a recent issue, says the Cleveland Her-dd of the 25th instant, we made note of he supposed loss of a man from the lumer barge Susan Ward, in tow with two thers, during the storm of Monday night, earch having been made for him, the only hance of his being slive seemed to be in he possibility of his having been picked up y some passing vessel and carried to an-ther part. The scrprise of the crew can sell be imagined when the missing man ppeared to their vision in the cabin of the large in this port as they were at dinner on Wednesday. Not ong after he havared our anctum with a call, knowing we would, rom our interest in sailors, be glad to know of his safety.
This is his narrative in brief: Between

ne and two o'clock of Tuesday morning,

when about twenty-five miles off this port, during a heavy blow, portions of the deck

pads of lumber of the three barges in tow

of the steamer Dubuque were washed over-

oard, and James Molledy, one of the crew

of the middle barge, Susan Ward, went over with them. The darkness, the wind and the heavy sea prevented exertions being made to look for him at the time. He was a swimmer, and made for the tow line of the after barge, Merrimac, but the swashing about of the firsting lumber and the surging about of the firsting lumber and the saigning of the line compelled him to let go and rely upon the lor. best This. too, although it afforded him a support, compelled his being jammed and knocked about to steep and gree that if he had not been strong and ardy he must have been obliged to let go from sheer exhaustion. Happily he was ence and observation had taught him that a broad board was harder to manage in a sea than a small one, and he accordingly, as oon as he could see, picked out a joist about ten inches wide and twelve feet long. With this he shoved clear of the mass and gave himself up to drifting. By this it is not to be supposed he had nothing to do but to keep hold and float quietly along upon the surface of the water. was, as we have said, heavy and broken; the joist would roll, and his hands would have to ply lively to enable him to keep hold; at these times it would rear itself up right, and again a new system of tactic had to be adopted, and so he struggled du-ring the long hours from the time of his going overboard at 1 o'clock of the morning till 5 of the afternoon, when he reached shore The water was cold, and the risk of cramp was added to his perils. He had the foresight, as soon as he could, to get off his heavy outer clothing and put himself in as free a condition for easy action as possi-ble. About 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon he got sight of land. He was then drifting towards it, but in a few moments the wind changed and he commenced drifting away.

Again the fickle wind shifted and set him towards the shore. This time he deter mined not to be entirely at the mercy of the

wind and current, and by swimming availed himself of the aid of the elements He is much bruised, being, as he says "stiff, and black and blue all over." The escape from drowning is wonderful, and is clearly owing to his strength, hardihood and his being able to swim. An ordinary landsman would undoubtedly have been lost.

### Four Young Men Blown up by Gunpowder.

we have ever been called upon to record oc-curred at Tete des Morts, a few miles south of the city, last Monday afternoon. The Oatholic residents of that vicinity were en-gaged in holding a grand religious festival peculiar to that faith, the ceremonies consisting of a large procession composed of men, women and children, who were disposed around several altars that had been constructed for the occasion. As is the uni-versal custom, the priest appeared before each of these and bestowed upon them his blessing, when, at the conclusion of the same, and in order to heighten the effect, a large cannon was fired, which was stationed on a small eminence immediately back of the church. The firing party was composed of four young men, sons of farmers residing in that neighborhood. Along in the afternbon they ran out of powder, when the after returned, with seven pounds of blast ing powder, loosely wrapped in a piece of brown paper. They had got about half way up the hill, when some of the powder spilled out upon the ground. The young man intrusted with the task of carrying it was carelessly smoking a eigar, and withou was carelessly shoking a cigar, and without removing this from his mouth he stooped over and commenced lading the powder up with his hands, and placing it back again in the paper. While thus doubled over the pile of powder he commenced joking his companions about the mishap, but in the act of speaking, the lighted cigar drooped from his mouth directly into the pile of powder, around which at the time all were closely huddled together. Quick as thought, nstantaneous as an electric flash, before one of the party could think or dream of get-ting away, a bright angry tongue of flame shot heavenward, followed by a dull muffled roar and billows of black sulphurous smoke,

producing one of the most terrible explo-sions and fearful sights on record. The consequences that ensued were frightful.

The ill-fated smoker was blown up in the air a distance of ten or fifteen feet and fell in a heap so scorched, blackened and dis-figured that he could hardly be recognized as a human being. All of the rest of the party were shockingly injured, their skins being burned to a crisp, and peeling of at the slightest touch, leaving nothing but the bare quivering flesh. Every vestige of clothing was blown from their bodies, the hair singed off, and their eye sight destroyed. Added to the other horrors the dresses of a large number of school children, who harpened to be standing near, caught fire, and many were badly Burned, some so seriously that their lives are despaired of. One of the young men died on Sunday night, and at last accounts the others were ust alive. The accident, as may well be

imagined, causes the utmost excitement at Tete des Morts, and was the prevailing topic of conversation yesterday in many places. We hope to obtain further particulars in regard to the terrible affair soon, when we shall hasten to place them before our readers. Since writing the above we learn that the names of two of the victims are Nicholas Gercin and Nicholas Tyson. The boy that lied is the son of a widow woman, and was her only support.—Dubuque Times.

A Frightful Leap-A Woman Jumps from a Train of Cars.

A few days ago, as a train was leaving Clyde, Ohio, a young woman, a German, and apparently about 18 years of age, got upon the train to go to Bellevue. On learning that the train would not stop at Bellevue, and that she would be under the necessity of going to Clyde, and return by the accom-modation train, she left her seat, walked to the platform of the car, and deliberately jumped off—the train running at the rate of at least forty miles an hour.

The train was stopped as speedily as pos-sible and backed up to the place where the woman made the leap, and she was found lying in the sand a little stunged, but otherwise uninjured, not a bone broken or even a scratch discernible on her person. She was taken up and placed on the accommodation train and taken to Bellevne and on arriving at the place she walked from the train to a bus, which she entered, and was driven to a hotel apparently as well as any person in the the 1 200 feet is passed, over 1,634 gallons crowd.

On the arrival of the express train the

conductor telegraphed to Bellevue to learn something in regard to the woman, and re-ceived a reply from a physician stating that she was all right.

The clothing which the woman had on

when she made the fearful leap was all de-

stroved by the fall and the violence with which she was whirled into the sand and mud. It seems almost miraculous that escaped with her life.

who will soon supersede Rear Admiral Poor as commander of the North Atlantic squain all their rights and privileges.

Nitro-Glycerine-An Eye-witness Ac count of the Worcester Explosion. A gentleman who was standing within a dozen rods of the rear of the train in Wor cister when the explosion occurred on Thurs-day, states that when the train stopped the rear car was lost to view in a tremenous cloud of dust, smoke and fragments of all descriptions. Immediately succeeding there broke upon the car a sharp crash. The air was full of debris; pieces of blazing muchin-+a portion of the freight-were thrown to neredible height, and, slowly fulling, alighted all ablaze, rods away, in the open fields. Following the rear of the explosion fragments fell thick as hall upon the line of the road and the streets surrounding, and when the cloud cleared away the results were plainly visible. The three last cars of the train were blown to fragments, and only the fore truck of the third remained. The min stood a the time upon a grade or embankment, high above the level of the street, so that only one-third, perhaps, of the build-ings alongside were above the rails. The other side was open country. For several rods the buildings were demolished. Laths and plaster were blown to the winds as one would knock the ashes from a cigar; partitions were blown out, windows and sashes

splintered to fragments, bed clothing torn from the beds and flung into all sorts of places, and ruin made of what were an instant before secure and quiet homes.

Below the cars and on the track itself the rails were twisted from their places, the ties were annihilated, and the axles broken off and driven into the ground for half their lengths. In all directions the shattered and broken iron work told a plain story of the fearful force that had been so suddenly developed. For rods around the contents of veloped. For rous around the contents of the cars were scattered upon the track; pieces of cotton cloth, sides and scraps of leather, shoes, furniture, stationery, littered the road. The telegraph poles for several hundred feet were blown to pieces, and the wires, twisted into fantastic shapes, drooped from such as remained standing. The wheels of the cars were blown to fragments, and one of the palls that play in the ratchet of the brake was picked up half a mile away. It went whizzing into the kitchen of a house-

wife and struck against the fireplace. The platen of a large iron planing-machine in the New York Machine Works was lifted clear off its bed by the concussion. Children white about the lips, and men and women with scared faces, ran hither and thither .-One man sick in bed with rheumatism, was blown out of bed into an adjoining garden. Soon was made manifest that ren passion for relies, if not for plunder, that characterizes so many persons. Things that could not by any stretch of imagination be useful were quickly snatched up and secreted Old pieces of leather, scraps of writing paper, envelopes, soleless slippers, a shred of muslip, a foot or two of wire, nothing was se small as to escape notice.

## A Hebrew Wedding-Scene in a Syna-gogue-Interruption of a Marriage Cer-

Yesterday afternoon, says the Washington Star of last evening, the synagogue on 8th street, between H and I, was filled to overflowing by Isrealites and Christians to wit ness the marriage ceremony of Mr. Solomon ero of New York, to Elizabeth Abrahams

of this city. The reader, Mr. Jacobson, cor service by delivering the nuptial address or sermon in English, in which he spoke of the duties of husband and wife to each other father of the groom, Rabbi Caro, who was to have taken part in the ceremony, had been seated to the left of the desk. close he was beckoned to by Mr. Jacobson but instead of continuing the ceremony, he took a position in front of the young couple and addressed them in Hebrew, saying that it was against his conviction to continue the service in the reformed style; that he was orthodox, and could not allow the ceremony to proceed. The bridal party remained places a few minutes, and then the the bride telling the groom that they had better return to her father's, they walked lown the aisle, and, taking the carriages, immediately proceeded to Mr. Abraham's esidence.

These proceedings caused surmise on the part of those present who did not understand the Hebrew tongue, but it was soon learned that the Rabbi objected to the ceremony because of the absence of the canopy, the use of which the strictly or-thodox Israelites (of which he is one) hold to be an essential part of their marriage cer-mony. This canopy, which is made of blue alk, and supported by four post held by young men of the congregation, is supposed represent the blue arch of heaven. It is not used by the Reformed Hebrews, and it is represented on behalf of the congregation here that they simply granted the youthful couple (who are neither of hem members of this branch of the Church) the use of the synagogue without any stipu-lation being made as to the use of the canopy. That any misunderstanding or interuption should have occurred is deeply regretted by them, but they could not foresee that granting the use of the synagogue simwould lead to such a result as it did in this

The audience left the synagogue, most of them disappointed, but a number who had invitations to the house of Mr. Abrahams proceeded thither. Here the bridal party had arrived, and after evening prayer the father of the bride signed the contract, and the ceremony was performed with all the forms and symbols used by the orthodox Israelites. A canopy was raised in the centre of the room, the polls at the corners being held by the bystanders, and the groom with the groomsmen and brides maids having taken their positions under it the bride was called in, and the Rabbi, after the perliminary prayer, read the marriage contract, and the ring having been handed to him by the groom he placed it on the finger of the bride, and the pair partook of nuptial wine. Rabbi Illowy read the seven nedictions, and the wine having been again presented was drank by the couple. In conclusion the glass was

A Locomotive Taking Water at Full The process of filling a locomotive tank

Illowy on the hearth.

with water while the train is at full speed is a novelty in this country, though it has long been practiced in Europe. The Hudson River road is trying the experiment. A description of the process is thus given by the Argus: "A trough has been constructed at a point on the road, in the center of the track, twelve bundred feet in length, fifteen inches in depth, and eighteen inches wide. lined with sheet rion, heavily painted. This trough is perfectly straight throughout the twelve hundred feet. A short distance to the north and east of it is a spring which supplies it with water, the trough holding 16,000 gallons, which can be let into at will.

Locomotive No. 400 has been fitted out with an ingeniously formed pipe, curling from the manhole in the tender, down through the latter, in a position inside of the hind trucks, where the pipe forms a half circle, at the end of which is the nozzle, which always points the way the engine goes. Fastened to this nozzle is an iron bar, which connects with a bar from a point near the fireman's box, by which, when the locomotive comes to the trough, the nozzle or pipe can be dropped instantaneously into the water, while the train is running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The in the trough, yet even at that depth, when or water will be found in the tender. The first experiment in taking water occurred recently. The locomotive dashed over the rails, even to which is the trough, at the rate of 35 miles the hour. As the nozzle struck the water, the fluid rushed into the tender with a roar like a young Niagara, and when the trough was left behind, the fire man found his tender full. Every movement was crowned with success, and the locomotive, later in the afternoon, was no tached to the New York special train, which left Poughkeepsie at 4:15 P. M., which train Some misunderstanding having occurred proceeded to New York without stopping earlier to the protection of American citiwho will soon supersede Rear Admiral Lee, who will soon supersede Rear Admiral Poor as commander of the North Atlantic squatral road, so that in time trains, aided by dron, has received positive instructions on that point, and will use every effort to the end that our citizens may be fully protected may run through to Chicago it. 14 or 26